

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

SUBJECT North Korean Factories

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1. North Korean heavy industry suffered under the policy of the Japanese regime, but made great progress under the control of the Communist government after World War II. The North Korean government attempted to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly in mining machines, farm tools, and basic industrial machines. Production in 1948 exceeded that of 1944, and in August 1950 the North Koreans were able to supply 40 percent of their internal demand from their own production. By early 1951, most of the plants were not able to run because of either a lack of electricity or damage by United Nations forces. The Communists were planning to take the small movable machinery to the North Pyongan area, where plants were little damaged. Medium and small plants for repair work and munitions manufacturing were operating in the Pyongyang area.

2. The following are major North Korean heavy industry factories:

Chinnampo Shipyard: Chinnampo (125-14, 38-44); 1,500 employees; equipment consists of a 2,000-ton dock which is 40 percent finished, a 1,500-ton shipway, and 40 machines; the yard can turn out 3,000-ton steel ships.

Chongjin Shipyard: Chongjin (129-46, 41-46); 600 employees; formerly known as the Ghosen Shipyard Company; equipment consists of one 750-ton dock and about 20 machines; the yard can turn out 5,000-ton wooden ships.

Chung Wang Machine Factory: Kirin-ni, Pyongyang; 1,200 employees; formerly known as the Showa Air Plane Factory; equipment consists of 13 cupolas and 120 machines; products are lathes and files.

Haeju Machine Factory: Haeju (125-42, 30-02); 900 employees; formerly known as the Sumitomo Steel Works; equipment consists of one Yale electric furnace, three cupolas, and 20 other pieces of machinery; products are mining tools and machines.

Munchon Machine Plant: Munchon (127-42, 39-18); 900 employees; formerly known as the North Korea Steel Works; equipment consists of three Yale electric

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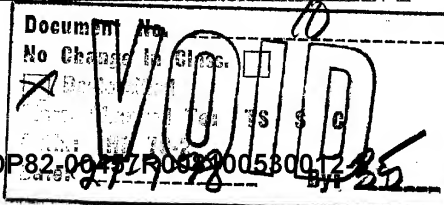
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furnaces and two cupolas; products are mining tools and machinery.

Yu Hung Machine Plant: Iwon (128-36, 40-20); 800 employees; formerly known as the Iwon Mine Plant; equipment consists of three open electric furnaces and one Yale electric furnace; steel products.

Nakwon Machine Plant: Nakwon, North Pyongyan; 1,000 employees; formerly known as the Oriental Commercial Company Special Metals Plant; equipment consists of one Yale electric furnace, two cupolas and 54 other machines; products are 1,200 tons of mining tools and machines and 26,400 cubic meters of oxygen yearly.

Pukchong Machine Plant: Pukchong (128-18, 40-14); 1,200 employees; formerly known as the Oriental Light Metal Plant; equipment consists of one Yale electric furnace and nine cupolas; products are 22,000 tons of general machinery and 15,000 tons of aluminum utensils each year.

Pyongyang Needle Plant: Pyongyang; 600 employees; equipment consists of one cupola, 45 machines and 8 needle-making machines; the factory produces about 1,000,000 needles a year.

Pyongyang Farm Tool Plant: Pyongyang; equipment consists of two cupolas and 35 other machines; products are 4,000 threshing machines, 20,000 lawn mowers, 600 rope-making machines, and 7,000 "turning" machines a year.

Sunan Machine Factory: Sunan (125-42, 39-12); 200 employees; formerly known as the Kurimoto Iron Works; equipment consists of two cupolas; products are 12,000 scales, 6,000 weighing machines and 500 welding tools a year.

Tong Pyongyang Machine Factory: Pyongyang; 400 employees; formerly known as the Korean Smokalea Coal Plant; equipment consists of one cupola and 40 machines; products are 100 turbine pumps a year.

Wonsan Shipyard: Wonsan; 1,800 employees; formerly known as the Chosen Shipyard; equipment consists of 40 machines, a 3,000-ton dock, a 2,000-ton shipway and two cupolas; the yard can turn out 4,000-ton steel ships and 600-horsepower and 200-horsepower steam engines.

Yong Song Machine Factory: Hungnam; 1,800 employees; formerly known as the Nippon Nitrogen Plant; equipment consists of two Yale-type electric furnaces, 8 cupolas, and 13 machines; products are 5,000 tons of acid, alkali and heat-proof casting a year and 110 tons of pipe and 220 tons of nails a year. About 40 percent of the equipment and 70 percent of the buildings were destroyed by September 1950.

3. The value of yearly production of North Korean light industry was as follows:

1947	1,847,739 won
1948	2,173,858 won
1949	3,348,670 won

From January to May 1950, light industry production was as follows:

Cotton thread	238 tons
Rawsilk	14 tons
Artificial silk	150 tons
Cotton cloth	1,110 kilometers

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Silk fabrics	171 kilometers
Artificial silk fabrics	270 kilometers
Paper	1,890 tons
Soy bean oil	1,350 tons

4. The large light industry factories were moved underground. Most of these plants had been taken over from the Japanese and enlarged. The most important of these are as follows:

Kilchu Pulp Plant: Kilchu (129-20, 40-58); 1,200 employees; equipment consists of two paper machines; products are 60 tons of artificial pulp, 35 tons of paper, and 60 kiloliters of alcohol a day.

Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory: Pyongyang; 1,000 employees; formerly known as the Nippon Cornstarch Company; products are 25,000 tons of starch and 1,200 tons of millet jelly yearly, and 240 tons of glucose monthly.

Pyongyang Silk Textile Plant: Pyongyang; 1,300 employees; equipment consists of 300 silk-reeling machines, 32 cotton weaving machines, 82 silk-weaving machines, and 12 "throw-silk" machines; products are 850 meters of silk fabric, 550 meters of cotton fabric, 60 kilograms of thrown silk, and 200 kilograms of raw silk a day.

Sariwon Textile Plant: Sariwon (125-44, 38-30); 2,500 employees; formerly known as the Oriental Spinning Company; equipment consists of 16 spinning machines, 288 silk-weaving machines, 42 sewing machines, 360 wool-spinning machines, and 36 wool-weaving machines; products are 3 tons of cotton thread, 17 kilometers of cotton cloth, 200 meters of woolen cloth, and 350 work dresses a day.

So Pyongyang Fabric Plant: West Pyongyang; 1,600 employees; equipment consists of 94 silk-weaving machines and 28 special weaving machines; products are 1,400 meters of artificial silk and 300 meters of special stuff a day.

Simuiju Paper Mill: Simuiju (124-24, 40-06); 900 employees; formerly known as the Oji Paper Mill; equipment consists of four paper machines; products are 25 tons of rolled paper and 3 tons of rice paper a day.

Simuiju Pulp Plant: Simuiju; 1,200 employees; equipment consists of two paper machines; products are 30 tons of reed pulp and five tons of drawing paper a day.

Simuiju Textile Plant: Simuiju; 2,300 employees; formerly known as the Oriental Textile Factory; equipment consists of 21 spinning machines, 410 cotton-weaving machines and 32 sewing machines; products are 55 tons of cotton thread, 30,000 meters of cloth, and 250 working dresses each day.

5. Some of the smaller light industry factories are as follows:

Anju (125-40, 39-36) Silk Textile Factory: products are 10,000 meters of artificial silk yearly.

Chinnampo Silk Textile Factory: products are 4,500 meters of artificial silk daily.

Chongjin Spinning Factory: products are eight tons of artificial silk each day.

Hwa Yong Paper Mill: products are two tons of paper daily.

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North Korean Flax Factory: products are 240 meters of flax rope each day.

Pyongyang Chemical Plant: products are 150 tons of staple fiber daily.

Pyongyang Spinning Factory: products are 18 tons of cotton thread daily.

Newly established plants are as follows:

Chinnampo Plate Glass Plant: This plant was formerly the Chinnampo light metals plant which was changed to glass production because of a shortage of raw materials in 1948. Only experimental production was carried on here.

Pyongyang Rubber Plant: This plant was established in 1947 and produces belts and tires.

Pyongyang Spinning Plant: This plant was formed in August 1949 and has 3,000 spindles.

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